BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1852.....NO. 34.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less, 1 time, 50 cts. 2 times, 75 cts. 3 times, $1.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
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Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
[33] South Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid. 29-1y
March 26th, 1852

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT
BERNARD MONAGHAN'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND,)
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 13, 1852 32-1y

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6. 1851 39-12m

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr. Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

CHILDREN AND INFANTS' HATS.—In great variety, elegantly trimmed. For sale by C. MYERS.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 20, 1852 33-3m

N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 14th of May next, I shall sell in Kenansville a large quantity of personal property belonging to the estate of the late HAMPTON SULLIVAN, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK OF GOODS, &C. Also, 5 or 6 likely NEGRO SLAVES. Also a valuable STEAM SAW MILL, in good running order. Credit 6 months. DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 23, 1852 33-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of said County, a negro man by the name of SIMON, who says he is hired out, and brought from Pitt County, by Messrs. Bryan, Gurganus and Samuel Moore, about three miles from Conwayborough, S C., and from them runaway about the 1st of the present month. Said negro appears to be about twenty-five years old, and is about five feet, seven or eight inches high, about a medium size, of a yellow complection, he has no other marks that is visible that I know of. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay all expenses and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Shff.
Wilmington, April 20, 1852 33-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.
JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.
St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

CORONER'S NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to communicate to the CORONER of Bladen county, will please direct their letters to Lyon's Landing, and the same will be attended to.
JOS. LYON, Coroner.
Bladen county, April 23, 1852 33-4t

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS issued under the recent Act of Congress, are now assignable. Persons holding such Warrants, are hereby informed that they can dispose of them on favorable terms, by applying to the subscriber.
B. F. GRADY.
Kenansville, April 12, 1852 32-tf

More Valuable Town Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the southeastern part of the town, a valuable lot 330 feet long, 68 feet wide; has a well of excellent water, good Stables, Cow house and cart house. The dwelling is 24 by 14 feet, with two neat little rooms and a fire place; attached to the House, a cook room. As it is probable no person would purchase without looking at the premises, a further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who wish to make an investment of their money, would do well to call and examine the premises.—There is land enough on which could be erected four or five more cottages that would pay well in rents. This property is offered at private sale on the following terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with notes and securities negotiable and payable at Bank, with interest.

If not disposed of previous to Tuesday of our next County Court, it will then be offered to the highest bidder at Exchange Corner on the above terms. For further information, apply to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agt. for
April 2, 1852—30-ts] WM. H. HANSLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

5,531 ACRES PINE LAND,

FOR SALE NEAR THE SEABOARD OF GEORGIA, in the county of Glynn, and lying for several miles along the Brunswick and Alatahama Canal, (now in process of completion,) the outlets of which being North on the Alatahama River opposite Darien, and South on Turtle river at Brunswick, and within a short distance of navigable water on Turtle River, a little above Brunswick. These lands being in one body, well timbered, and having great facilities for water carriage, make them desirable for TURPENTINE or MILL TIMBLR. If desired, credit will be given on a part of the purchase, upon good security. Apply to either
ALEX. MITCHELL,
S. Z. COLLINS.
Darien, Feb. 18, 1852 27-2m

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

$70 REWARD.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver at the Jail of this (Bladen) county, a negro known generally as TOM PRIDGEON, the property of Mrs. Hannah Pridgeon, from whom I hired him in February last.

I will also give fifty dollars reward for evidence sufficient to convict any person of having harbored, assisted, "aided and comforted" Tom while lurking.
JOHN A. RICHARDSON.
Elizabethtown, April 16, 1852 (Herald copy tf.) 32-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 25 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rickety about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—tf-tf] S. BELL.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & E. R. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v7] Commission Merchants.

HATS.—Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, in great variety of style, quality and price, wholesale and retail, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 95
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 55
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do.	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	J. B. Canady,	In Wilmington,	6 77
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	2 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 32
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	58 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 59
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 33
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 26
1 do.	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. J. Guthrie,	do.	10 98
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 33
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	24 18
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Happs,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	13 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	do.	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Rocky Point District	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	Wilmington,	6 46
1 do.	S. R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	83 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 86
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	8 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 57
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 88
1 do.	David Ward,	do.	3 51
60 acres	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist	2 88
250 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
60 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
279 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 80
100 do.	James A. Ward,	do.	2 32
50 acres	Solomon Cumbo,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 58
450 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
900 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
450 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
480 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
450 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	do.	2 40
820 do.	Daniel Anderson,	Holly Shelter Dist.	5 28
450 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
810 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
370 do.	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
633 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
855 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	do.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, March 19, 1852 [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 9, 1852 31-3m

NOTICE

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MAKING OF Turpentine, Cutting of Timber, and Planting of Rice. The subscriber offers for sale ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Alatamaha River, in tide water, about 12 miles above the city of Darien. The tract contains one survey of 2,364 Acres; and the balance in surveys of 1,000, 598, 250 and 200 Acres. The land lies all in one body, and contains 1200 Acres Inland Swamp, 1000 Acres River Swamp, and the balance in Pine Land, which is well adapted for the making of Turpentine and the cutting of Mill Logs. The Land is well supplied with hoop-poles, and the Swamps with large growth of cypress trees. Also, an Island, lying about seven miles on the Alatamaha River, surrounded by three creeks, containing about 1200 Acres Tide Swamp Land, with highland thereto attached for a settlement. The Land is well adapted for a Rice Plantation.

TERMS—One-half cash; the balance payable in one, two, three and four years, secured by bonds, bearing interest from day of sale—payable annually, and mortgage of the property. A. A. DELORME, Darien, Georgia.
April 9, 1852 31-2m

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!

10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DUPRE, Market street.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 13, 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of this county, that he has taken A. Mallet-le's old stand in Elizabethtown, where he will carry on the HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms as possible.
J. PLANT.
April 23, 1852 32-tf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have ordered the prize of my PATENT BARRELS to be raised, on and after the 1st of May next, to $1 each. Those who have ordered, or may hereafter order, Barrels from me, will please take notice that the price will be as above stated. Those who have ordered Barrels, and have not yet received them, will please call and receive them before the 1st of May, as after that time the price will be $1 each. C. DUPRE.
Mar. 26, 1852

Schools.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes,	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics,	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE WILMINGTON BOOK STORE, this 5th day of April, the following new Novels and cheap publications, viz:

The Use of Sunshine, by the author of the Maiden Aunt. This is a pleasing tale, and like the sunshine of benevolence gains the heart of all.

Margaret Cecil, or I Can Because I Ought, by Cousin Kate. This is a book written for Ladies, by a Lady. Remarkable for its finesse any and good sentiment.

The Head of the Family, by the author of Olive and the Ogilvies; those who have purchased the Ogilvies, will desire to read this.

Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune, by Charles Lever.

Ravenscliffe, by the author of Lettice Arnold, a book deservedly popular.

Amy Lawrence or the Freemasons Daughter, by the author of Stanfield Hall. This is a vivid and fascinating story, full of dramatic action and tragic interest. There are few modern novels with which we are acquainted, which will not suffer by comparison with Amy Lawrence.

Quintin Matsys, or the Blacksmith of Antwerp. The plot is well managed, the interest sustained throughout, and the book worthy of being read and preserved.

The Tower of London, by W. Harrison Ainsworth. Containing a great deal of Historical information, and at the same time one of the most thrilling and intensely interesting books ever published.

Jack Rann alias Sixteen String Jack, the Notorious Highwayman; the only complete American Edition; illustrated with sixty engravings.

Jenny Diver, the Female Highwayman; whose deeds of daring rendered her the terror of all travellers.

HUMOROUS WORKS.

The Spanglers and Tingles, or the Rival Belles. A tale by J. B. Jones.

My Friend Wriggles, a Laughter moving Panorama of his fortunes and misfortunes; illustrated with over 200 engravings of most comic catastrophes and side splitting merriment. Also the following works bound:

Dream Life, } by Ik Marvel.
Fresh Gleanings, }
Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Navajo Country, by Simpson. Containing a great deal of valuable information.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, by Lamartine.

Richardson's Arctic Expedition in search of the discovery ships under command of Sir John Franklin.

Nineveh and its Remains; abridged edition—to those persons who are fond of reading of the wonders of past ages, this book commends itself.

A Reel in a Bottle, for Jack in the Doldrums, edited from the manuscript of an old salt.

The Way to do Good, by Jacob Abbot.

Frank Wetherton, or the Talisman.

Far Off, by the author of the Peep of day.

Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most authentic sources: by Thomas Wright.

A History of Classical Literature; by R. W. Brown, M. A.

The Podesta's Daughter, a Poem, by Geo. H. Boker.

Franklin's Wooks; containing his life, written by himself, and continued by his grandson.

Also a few copies of that excellent old book, Martha, a memorial of an only and beloved sister; by Rev. Andrew Reed.

Also a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.
April 9th, 1852 31-tf

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs: Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile opperations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.
March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Colomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chleroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DUPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DUPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, 2 gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandth's do., 1 gross Peter's do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beskwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., 1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DUPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—6000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 3 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.)

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1852.

Superior Court.

On Saturday last the Court was engaged in the trial of a charge of arson brought against a man named Smith. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Solicitor Strange for the State; Joshua G. Wright, T. C. Miller and M. B. Smith, Esqrs. for the defence.

Jesse Holley, the free mulatto convicted of murder and arson, was brought up for sentence about 9 o'clock at night. His counsel moved an arrest of judgment on account of some exceptions taken to the bill of indictment. The exceptions were overruled by the Court, and sentence of death pronounced, to be carried into effect in one month. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court. The two soldiers, Ryan and Carville, convicted of manslaughter, were sentenced to be branded and imprisoned for one year. The first part of the sentence was immediately executed. They are now in prison undergoing the last.

The Compromise and the Conventions.

Baltimore will be the scene of two Conventions which will assemble in June next, the Democratic Convention on the 1st day—the Whig on the 16th. In both, the vast question, virtually of the Compromise, but in fact, only of the Fugitive Slave Law, will be considered: for the truth is, that the territorial bills, as well as the bill admitting California, have already passed beyond the possibility of repeal, and the only reputable portions of the so called compromise series are those abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves. The finality of the Compromise, then means, in fact, the finality of these last named measures, but more especially of the Fugitive Slave Law, because there is no probability of the South renewing the agitation for the purpose of repealing that abolishing the slave trade in the District. The whole Compromise as it now stands, then resolves itself into the maintainance and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law and no vague generalities about the Compromise ought to satisfy or will satisfy the South unless this portion is so clearly indicated as to preclude the possibility of mistake.

In the manner of calling national Conventions, there is a difference between the organization of the Democratic and Whig parties. The Democratic Convention is called together by a national committee deriving its authority from a previous Convention—the Whig body is summoned together by a call emanating from a caucus of the Whig members of Congress. At the time of the assembling of the present Congress, caucusses of the respective parties were held, and the Compromise test tried to be introduced into the Democratic caucus by way of a party platform. It was very properly laid on the table, as not being with in the jurisdiction of a Congressional caucus, but strictly the province of the national Convention, a perfectly separate body and acting under an independent call. About the same time that the above action was taken in the Democratic caucus, a sort of Compromise resolution was passed in a sort of Whig caucus, composed of a few Northern men, and the rest Southern members, not more than half of the party being present, and thereat there was much crowing as exhibiting the superior fidelity of the party. Time passed on, and a few weeks since, the affirmative resolutions of Mr. Jackson of Georgia, and Mr. Hillyer of Alabama, were brought to a test vote in the House, when lo, and behold, only *ten* men out of the whole Whig party North, could be brought up to the scratch, while the vast majority of Northern Democrats voted for the resolutions. This somewhat stopped the vaunting of the Whigs over their sham caucus at the opening of the session; but the unkindest cut was yet to come. A call was issued for a Whig caucus, for the understood purpose of naming the time, place, etc., for the assembling of the Whig National Convention; and in this caucus, having direct jurisdiction and authority over the matter, the compromise test was kicked out—ruled out of order—suppressed—and this at the suggestion and dictation of William H. Seward, carried out by Willie P. Mangum and Edward Stanly of North-Carolina. These gentlemen are talented, adroit, plausible and popular in private life, and of course did not take this step without some smooth-showing excuse; but the fact stares us in the face, that a Whig caucus, by party usage, an essential element in the organization of the party, has ignominiously kicked out the compromise, and that their movement has been taken in the interest and at the dictation of the Northern friends of Gen. Scott. We repeat, then, that it behooves all Southern men to scrutinize narrowly the movements of a Convention called together under such circumstances, and with the example of Gen. Taylor before their eyes, to take no politics upon trust because allied with military glory, as men take nauseous medicines when made made up into gilded pills.

As we have already stated, the compromise is an unmeaning generality, unless especial reference is made to the Fugitive Slave Law, which alone may be considered in the market and the action of both of the Baltimore Conventions should be narrowly scrutinized, reference being had to this particular consideration.

☞The Whig State Convention met at Raleigh on Monday last, 26th. The Petersburg Intelligencer (Whig) invokes it to denounce the course of Messrs. Mangum and Stanly as hostile to the true interests of the South. By the way, talking about the Convention we learn that our friend of the Herald, who left here on Saturday to go to Raleigh as a delegate, fell asleep just about the time the train passed through Goldsboro' and so kept on. Whether he has yet woke up or is still progressing northward we have not heard. If not stopped he must be somewhere in the neighborhood of Bosting by this time.

THE "NEW ERA."—We have received the first No. of a neat weekly paper, having the above title, the publication of which has been commenced at Goldsborough, by Messrs. Robinson & Murphy.—The Era is under the editorial superintendence of Wm. Robinson, Esq., late of the Republican & Patriot, and is mainly devoted to Education, Agriculture and the Mechanic arts. The objects of the paper are highly commendable, and the announcement of Mr. Robinson's name as editor gives promise that they will be carried out in style commensurate with their importance. Two dollars a year in advance.

☞We publish a communication furnished to the last Fayetteville Carolinian, in answer to some enquiries made by this paper in relation to the progress and practical operation of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvements. It will be of interest to our readers.

☞OUR SAMPSON COUNTY FRIENDS, will please accept our warmest thanks for the very liberal manner in which they voluntarily came forward at Clinton this week, and made payment of a very large number of the subscription bills due to this office. We are also gratified to them, for the very handsome accession of new subscribers to our list without any solicitation on our part. They have our very best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

☞The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at the Lewestown, Del., Breakwater on the 24th inst., in 13 days from Liverpool. News anticipated.

The State Convention.

The Whig State Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on Monday last, nominated John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, as the Whig candidate for Governor.—The Convention also passed resolutions in favor of Fillmore and Graham—also sustaining the Compromise, and another declaring that "whenever the people require the Constitution to be changed, the best mode to effect changes is by Convention, formed on the Federal basis."

This last resolution, although at variance with the views and feelings of the great majority of the Whigs of this county, does not surprise us at all.—We have known and felt for some time past that such would be the course of the Whig Convention, and it is more than probable that the next move will be a declaration of the propriety and necessity of abolishing the present basis in the Senate. By the way, we have heard some of the most absurd assertions made in regard to this basis, some of which sensible men could possibly be guilty. We have actually heard it asserted that the abolition of the present basis, or Senatorial electors would be in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, or in other words, to abolish the fishery of this, it is only necessary to refer to the federal basis, in accordance with which members of Congress and State Commissioners are elected, and by which no distinction is made between individual voters, whether they be slaveholders or not. It is purely a matter of districts or of counties, and not of individuals. This everybody knows, and yet nobody pretends to say that the federal basis is in any way interfered with. It would be equally absurd to say that "equal suffrage," or the doing away with the personal distinction between free white men, would interfere with the property basis in the Senate—since in fact the representation is founded upon aggregate taxation, and not in any way upon individual wealth.

It is the interest and the duty of the people of N. Carolina to give her towns a fair chance—to impose no disqualifications upon those who may devote themselves to commercial, mechanical, or professional pursuits; for the great want of our State has been some large towns to give a market for the surplus produce of the surrounding country; and in return, supply the people with the necessities and elegancies of life at a reasonable rate. No one who looks at the matter candidly, can fail to perceive the effect which the growth of Wilmington has exerted upon the prosperity of the Cape Fear country. Of course the benefits have been mutual, and we claim no praise for the towns that we do not accord to the country—what benefits the one benefits the other;—but the towns in our State are small, weak, and struggling, and while they should have no exclusive privileges, ought to labor under no peculiar disqualifications, such as that created by the provision in the constitution which requires the possession of 50 acres of land in order to have a vote for Senator in the State Legislature—a provision which virtually disfranchises the town of Wilmington in the Senate. Of course, we allude to this place simply by way of illustration and not of pre-eminence.

☞A typographical error occurred in the report of the proceedings of the late Democratic District Convention, published in the Daily Journal of Saturday last. A few copies—some ten or twelve got out with the word *imprisonments* instead of *improvements*, in one of the resolutions which sets forth as a Democratic principle "a denial of power in Congress, to commence and carry on a general system of *Internal Improvements*," instead of which, in the ten or twelve copies alluded to, it read "Internal Imprisonments." It so happened that one of these stray copies was sent to the Fayetteville Observer, which is amused at the new doctrine. Of course it understands the state of the case.

☞We have but little to say in reply to the remarks of the Herald of Wednesday, on the subject of the compromise. We have already in a previous number stated the reasons which influenced Mr. Ashe, and some other Southern Democrats in voting against the resolutions affirming the compromise.—We have nothing now to add to that statement. Our District Convention adopted no resolutions upon the subject of the compromise for a very simple reason. Its members were all of one mind, and required no compromise. If the compromise is to be affirmed, it must be as a ground of settlement between different sections,—not as a canon of political faith among Southern Democrats. We accede to, and acquiesce in, the compromise as a finality—we by no means praise it, or exalt it into the position of a fundamental principle, or a favorite measure. It is simply the *ne plus ultra* of concession—nothing more or better, and it must be enforced in all its parts, or not at all

Accident.

We learn that on Friday last Dr. Thomas Bunting of Sampson county, met with an accident which might have been of a very serious character. It seems that on that day the Doctor and some other gentlemen were gunning in the vicinity of his residence. While getting over a fence, or rather in jumping down from a fence, the gun belonging to one of the party went off, the load passing very close to Dr. Bunting, and some five small shot lodging in his right arm just above the wrist. The wound is not in any dangerous way, but still subjects the Doctor to a good deal of inconvenience

India.

We copy an article under the above heading from a Bombay paper, as showing the annexation game which England is playing in the east, the real motive for her quarrel with Burmah being developed in the last sentence, wherein reference is made to "the indemnity which will most probably be exacted in the shape of a slice of territory."

Our friend of the Wilmington Journal speaks of Judge Douglas as a "very clever, talented, and worthy gentleman." We go several degrees beyond that. We regard Judge Douglas as one of the ablest men of this or any other country; but it does not follow, because we say this, that we prefer him for the Presidency. Our preference is the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

We join the Journal in the compliments it pays to Buchanan and others; and we are proud, as a Democrat and an American, that we have so large a list of distinguished and glorious names, from which to pluck a "bright particular star" to be placed where Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Polk shone in the better days of the Republic.

We agree with the Journal that Judge Douglas is "worthy" of a "more discreet advocate" than the Democratic Review. The truth is, that periodical has shown, by its conduct, that it is no friend to Judge Douglas, and it has injured as far as it could. Democratic prospects and the Democratic cause.—We repeat what we said some time since, that we can have no respect for the cant phrases "old fogies" and "young America." We go in for the Democracy, both "young" and "old," and for a brilliant and signal victory at the next election.

Raleigh Standard.

There need be no difference of opinion about Judge Douglas—he is certainly one of the ablest—one of the very ablest men in the country, and we should be most happy to do battle under his leadership.—But we have had our doubts, which are fast changing into certainties, in regard to the real character of the "Democratic Review." The impression upon our mind is becoming irresistible, that it is not a Democratic periodical at all—that its object is to sow dissensions in the ranks of the party—that, in fact, it is either a spy or a traitor—a device of the enemy which cannot too soon be exposed.

Superior Court.

The Hon. Judge Settle, presiding Judge of Law for Superior Courts in the 6th Circuit, the Hon. Judge Ellis presiding in the 7th, and the Hon. Judge Ellis in the 8th Circuit, have appointed the following times for holding the Courts in the counties of their respective Circuits, viz:

1st. Beginning on Monday the 15th inst. Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Ashe, Wilkes, Iredell, Yadkin, Davie, Forsyth, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, Lee, Chatham, Orange, Person, Caswell, Alamance, Granville, Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Pamlico, Hyde, Beaufort, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, V

From the Washington Union.

Gen Cass and the Fugitive Slave Law.

A distinguished State Rights member of Congress from the South has sent us the communication, which will be found in another column, stating the course pursued by Gen. Cass on the fugitive slave law.—We commend it to the careful attention of those who have been deceived by the ingenious misstatements which have been so often circulated for the purpose of injuring this old and long-tried Democrat in the estimation of the South. The organ of the Whig party here in Washington has, over and over again, pretended to find in the circumstance, that General Cass was not present when the final vote was given on the passage of that law, reason to doubt his willingness to acknowledge his responsibility for the principles contained in the law. Will the *Republic*, now, that it sees the Whig party unwilling to accept the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, do its opponent the justice which is due to him as one of the first to take a stand against the Wilmot Proviso, and to vindicate the rights of the South, so far as they had been assailed through the defects of the old law in relation to fugitive slaves?

Gen. Cass—The Fugitive Slave Bill.

Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong:

As the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention approaches, democratic preference seems to be concentrating upon General Cass as the first choice of the masses of the party as their candidate for the presidency. Those of his own party who are most decided against his nomination, as well as others, sometimes insinuate, and at other times boldly charge him with having *dodged* the vote on the fugitive slave bill in 1850. This charge, if true, would be a very serious objection to the nomination of Gen. Cass. I believe it is pretty generally conceded that man acts from some motive or other. Whether this be true or false, General Cass could have had no motive in evading the vote on the passage of the bill. His vote for the bill on its final passage would not have committed him more fully and completely to the measure than he was and is without such vote. And it is to establish this fact beyond cavil or doubt that I ask for this communication a place in the columns of the Union.

On the 13th of March, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, the proposition for the appointment of the Committee of Thirteen being under consideration, Gen. Cass said:

"My own opinion is, sir, that we should take up the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves reported by the Judiciary Committee. I am disposed to suspend all our discussions, and to lay aside all other business, with a view to act upon that bill, without unnecessary delay, and to pass it in such form as would be acceptable to a majority of this body. That is a point upon which the South feels most acutely, and in regard to which it has the most serious cause of complaint. I have heard but one man in this body deny the existence of this evil, or the justice and necessity of providing an adequate remedy.

"The act of 1793 provided that the State magistrates in the various cities and counties of the Union should carry that law into effect. This provision has been since rendered nugatory, as these officers will not now act, and consequently the judges of the United States alone have jurisdiction over the subject. They are not enough for that purpose, and the law, therefore, requires an amendment. I, for one, am willing to take up the subject, and provide the necessary means of carrying the provision of the constitution into full effect. Such a procedure would have the very best effect upon the South at this time. It would be a pledge of our sincerity, and of our desire to do justice to that great section of our common country."

Here is as clear and as explicit a declaration and committal in favor of the principles of the fugitive slave bill, if not of the details, as an affirmative vote on its passage would have been. But the Compromise committee was organized, and to it was referred all the measures and propositions then before the Senate of a sectional character, including the fugitive slave bill. General Cass was a member of that committee, and concurred in the report of its chairman, reporting the fugitive slave bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that it pass. Here was a direct and unequivocal committal in favor of the bill, both in principle and detail.

On the 10th day of August, 1850, the Senate having under consideration the fugitive slave bill, General Cass said:

"When this subject was before the Compromise committee there was a general wish, and in that I fully concurred, that the main features of the act of 1793 upon this subject, so far as they were applicable, should be preserved, and that such changes as experience has shown to be necessary to a fair and just enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitive slaves, should be introduced by way of amendment. The law was approved by Washington, and has now been in force for sixty years, and lays down, among others, four general principles, to which I am prepared to adhere:

"1. The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave wherever he may find him.

"2. His duty to carry him before a magistrate in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjudged by him.

"3. The duty of the magistrate to examine the claim, and to decide it, like other examining magistrates, without a jury, and then to commit him to the custody of the master.

"4. The right of the master then to remove the slave to his residence.

"At the time this law was passed, every justice of the peace throughout the Union was required to execute the duties under it. Since then, as we all know, the Supreme Court has decided that justices of the peace cannot be called upon to execute the law, and the consequence is that they have almost everywhere refused to do so. The master, seeking his slave, found his remedy a good one at the time, but now very ineffectual; and this effect is one that imperiously requires a remedy. And this remedy I am willing to provide, fairly and honestly, and to make such other provisions as may be proper and necessary. But I desire for myself that the original act shall remain upon the statue book, and that the changes shown to be necessary should be made by way of amendment."

This speech is short, and I have copied it entire. But short as it is, to the South it is the speech of its author's life. It places Gen. Cass right in the estimation of all southern men, of whatever party, who are not blinded by prejudice; and may be pointed to by his friends and supporters in the South as unmistakable evidence of Gen. Cass' patriotic devotion to the constitutional rights of all parts of the Union—even of the South in the enjoyment of her peculiar institution. Can the most zealous southern rights man ask of him more on this subject? If he does, he shall have the evidence. On the same 19th of August, 1850, pending the consideration of the fugitive slave bill, Mr. Dayton, a whig senator from the free State of New Jersey, proposed to amend the bill by an amendment which contained the following *proviso:*

"Provided, That if the fugitive shall deny that he owes service to the claimant under the laws of the State where he was held, and after being duly cautioned as to the solemnity and consequences of an oath, shall swear to the same, the commissioner or judge shall forthwith summon a jury of twelve men to try the right of the claimant, who shall be sworn to try the cause according to evidence, and the commissioner or judge shall preside at the trial, and determine the competency of the proof."

This proviso, if incorporated into the bill, would have been as effectual a denial of justice to the owners of the fugitive slaves, as a direct repeal of all laws upon the subject, and a refusal to pass others. With this proviso in the bill, it would most probably have commanded the approbation and votes of the higher law abolition advocates. It requires full as much moral courage in a northern senator to vote against this proviso, securing to the fugitive slave a jury trial in the State where arrested, as to vote for the bill. This amendment was rejected, and the bill saved. The vote was: yeas 11, nays 27. Four northern democratic senators voted in the negative—Cass, Dodge of Iowa, Jones and Sturgeon. Not a solitary whig senator from a free State voted on that side.

On the same day Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, a whig, with strong abolition tendencies, proposed to amend the bill by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, however, that no certificate of any commissioner, as herein provided for, shall be an answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by any judge of any State or United States court who may be authorized by law to issue the said writ in other cases; but it shall be the duty of the commissioner or other officer who may give any certificate in the summary manner provided for in this bill, to inform the party claimed as a fugitive of his right to said writ of *habeas corpus*; and in case said supposed fugitive shall demand said writ, the forms, proceedings, and evidence shall be according to the law of the place, as in other cases where said writ is issued."

This proviso, securing to the fugitive slave the right of the *habeas corpus*, if made a part of the bill, would as effectually have destroyed the bill and defeated the objects designed to be attained by its passage, as would the incorporation of the right of trial by jury to the fugitive in the State where arrested. But, fortunately, the amendment was rejected, and the bill a second time saved from the destroying hands of abolitionists, by the votes of northern democrats, without the help, or even good will, of a single free State whig senator. Cass, Dodge of Iowa, Shields, and Sturgeon voted against the amendment.

From the record, I have shown conclusively, to my own mind at least, that Gen. Cass could have had no motive whatever to dodge or intentionally evade the vote in the final passage of the fugitive slave bill. He was and is as completely identified with it, and as fully committed to its maintenance, as any one of those who voted for it; and, for one, I have never for a moment doubted that had his vote been required to pass the bill, he would have been there and recorded it in the affirmative. His speeches and votes for and connected with this bill make for him a record which cannot be successfully assailed by his bitterest personal or political foes.

Yours, &c., J.

India.

From the Overland Summary of the Bombay Times of March 3d.

The Irrawaddy, which now flows undisturbed and unoccupied to the sea, will, before a month expires, bear a fleet of eight war steamers and an army of 8000 men on its bosom; and the cities of Rangoon and Martaban, now peaceful, fair and flourishing, will be heaps of smoking ruins, their inhabitants scattered, and the British flag floating where they now stand,—We mentioned in our last the extreme anxiety of the Governor General to avoid conflict, and to accept of any arrangement that could be made, not inconsistent with our safety and dignity, to restore amicable relations with Burmah. He was said to have disapproved of the abduction of the Burmese ship of war by Commodore Lambert, and to have offered to restore her, but he insisted on justice being done to our injured merchants. The proposition was treated with insolence, and replied to through the hands of a common laborer, and it became quite clear that all that was desired was to gain time—the Burmese Sovereign had no intention to comply in any way with our behests.

Our frontier nearest to Burmah was ordered to be watched, and arrangements were accordingly made to meet any sudden aggression that might arise. Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish were dispatched by the Precurser steamer, from Calcutta to Moulmein where they arrived in 73 hours—her Majesty's 80th, from Dinapore, taking their palace in Fort William. Two native corps and three companies of artillery were to follow. A like force of artillery and native infantry as that ordered from Calcutta, were to be provided from Madras, being in all two European (18th and 51st) and four native (38th and 67th Bengal, and 9th and 35th Madras) corps, with four companies of artillery, mostly Europeans, in addition to those on board the Bombay steamers. The 49th and 26th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry are betwixt Moulmein and Mergui—they probably number about 12.000 fighting men, independent of the ships' crews, at our disposal. The entire force is to be commanded by Major General Godwin, C. B. of her Majesty's Army with Brigadiers Warren and Elliott, to command the Bengal and Madras brigades respectively.

Col. Foord, of the Madras army, is to be in charge of the artillery; and Major Frazier, of the Bengal army, of the engineers. On the 19th February orders were received at Bombay from the Governor General for dispatch, for the Bay of Bengal, as speedily as possible, of all the steamers which could be spared; and such is the high condition of the Indian navy, that on the 24th a squadron, under the command of Capt. Lynch consisting of the Feroze, transformed from a packet to a frigate, and Moozuffer, both 1.500 tons and 500 horse power, and the Sesostris frigate, with the troop steamer Berenice, of about 800 tons each, sailed from our harbor within five days time of their being aware that there was any chance of being required. The Zanobia was intended to follow, had she arrived in time from Aden. The Queen now takes her place, and this, with the Medusa iron steamer, completes our armament. The steamers are, as they were during the China war, supplied with European artillerymen to work their guns. While these matters were being arranged, despatches were received from Burmah professing a desire for peace; the first condition was, that we should change the channel of communication to Major Bogle, the commissioner instead of Commodore Lambert; the arrogance of dreaming of prescribing to us how we should conduct our arrangements sufficiently indicated the temper of the monarch—so our preparations were pushed on. The squadron sails direct for Rangoon and Martaban cities by the river side, of 30,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, respectively. They are doomed to be destroyed and as they are constructed chiefly of wood, our first fire will set them in a blaze. The force, after doing as much mischief as possible, will return to Bombay and Calcutta, to renew operations in October. The indemnity will most probably be exacted in the shape of a slice of territory.

Napoleon to the President of Mexico.

The City of Mexico papers publish the following Royal letter from "The Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to the President of Mexico."

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND—The unjust and constantly increasing hostility of the Legislative Assembly, its repeated attempts at usurpation against my authority, and the intrigues of the ancient parties, menaced France with an anarchy which might perhaps soon have extended over the whole of Europe. I have already brought to your knowledge the resolution which I thought it proper to adopt of causing justice and the public safety to prevail against an impuissant legality. The nation when consulted, responded spontaneously. The vote cast, with almost entire unanimity, ratified the appeal which I made to the people on the 2d of December, and while empowering me to form a new constitution conferred upon me the Presidency for ten years. Such is the event which, in establishing political unity, gives to power the strength necessary to preserve social order and secure stability. The exceptionable measures demanded by circumstances will not prevent the country from receiving as speedily as possible institutions conformable to its political habits and its new necessities. The Government, moreover, will consider it a point of honor to preserve peace and to make still more intimate the relations which it now enjoys with Mexico. I take pleasure in hoping that you will partake of the sentiments which animate me, and I willingly seize this opportunity for renewing to you the expression of my wishes for the prosperity of Mexico. I pray God, my great and good friend, to preserve you in his holy guardianship.

Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 12th of January, in the year of Grace, 1852.

Your sincere friend,

TURGOT. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

TWO DROMIOS IN THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—There are two brothers in the Rode Island Legislature, named Christopher Columbus Potter, and Americus Vespucius Potter, who are so much alike that it is doubted whether either knows himself from his brother. The Providence Journal says:

Christopher is a whig, and Americus a democrat; and there will be a pretty muss when they get to Newport. Not a soul in the House can tell one from the other; and the democrats will be running to Christopher, and the whigs to Americus, with all the secrets of their respective parties. We have ourselves sometimes commenced a political conversation with the democratic brother, who always had the generosity to interrupt us before we got upon dangerous ground. Now, when we meet either, we say, as we take his hand, "is this you or your brother?" If it be Christopher, he says, "it is I," and we talk about politics; if it be Americus, he says, "it is not I—it is my brother," and we talk about the weather. We should advise them to wear a badge around their hats, like the railroad conductors; but then they would be sure to change hats, and that would make it worse.

Mr. Daniel J. Holmes, of the Sophomore class of Yale College, New Haven, was married, a few evenings since, to Miss Exilda L. M. Plumb. On the evening following this event, the Sophomore class met and adopted suitable resolutions, one of which was:—"Resolved, that in consideration of the *crying evils* which naturally result from such unions, we present him with a *cradle*, which, like the purse of Fortune, we trust may never be empty."

A lady thought it would look interesting to faint away, at a party, the other evening. One of the company began bathing her temples and head with bay rum, when the lady exclaimed—"For Heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair!"

Information of Passing Events.

We have no desire to do away with that most necessary station and care in relation to the preserving and beautiful material for light. But as much has been said about the danger of its use, it is but fair to hear both sides, and it will be interesting to all who use the fluid to read the following remarks concerning it. They are from the Newark Advertiser:

"At Mr. Ennis' lecture, in Library Hall, he stated that very unfavorable and unjust views are entertained by many about the common burning fluid, now much in use as fuel for lamps. Camphine is spirits of turpentine; burning fluid is a combination of alcohol and camphene; phosgene gas, the brightest and best of these articles, differs from burning-fluid in having all the water taken out of the alcohol before mixture, and on this account it will combine with a much greater amount of camphene.—The great error now in the community is a supposition that it will explode dangerously. The danger is not in any explosion. A glass lamp was exhibited before the audience, which had been burning for more than three hours; the fluid was nearly out, and above the fluid, in the upper part of the lamp, was a mixture of the vapor of the fluid and the atmospheric air; the whole was considerably heated from the length of time it had been burning from two tubes. The lecturer extinguished the flame, unscrewed the metallic top, and laid it aside, and then applied a lighted taper to the opening in the top of the lamp. The result was a slight puff, scarcely audible, and no movement whatever either of the lamp or the remaining fluid within it. A great many such experiments had been tried by Mr. Ennis with these three substances, camphene, burning fluid, and alcohol, and in all cases the results had convinced him that the explosions are by no means dangerous, and that they have nothing to do with the many sad accidents we hear of from the careless use of burning fluid.

"The real occasions of danger may easily be avoided if once they be pointed out, and then there can be little or no objection against the use of these really good articles—so far superior to oil in cleanliness, and handiness, and pleasantness of light. The only way that mischief can be done is by spilling the fluids in a burning state over things that easily take fire; and this spilling generally takes place in two ways. By suddenly shaking a glass lamp quite full of burning fluid, then, unless the wicks be very tight in the tubes, the fluid will flow out of their tops and run down all on fire over the outside of the glass. Of course the heat will crack the glass, and all the fluid within will flow out over the surrounding objects in a devouring flame. This may happen in a person's hand, from violent shaking while walking along; and the garments of ladies being combustible, many lives have been lost. Every one who uses the burning fluid should try his own lamps whenever they have new wicks, and see how much violent shaking they will bear. If you see the fluid coming rapidly out of the tubes in a stream of fire, blow it out quickly with your breath, and do not light it again, if much has come out, until it has been wiped off.

"The lecturer once was present when a young lady quickly took two lighted glass lamps from the mantelpiece and placed them on the tea-table. As the fluid gushed out and ran ignited down on the glass, she and the whole company started back, instantly expecting an explosion. He rushed up and blew them both out, and no harm was done. Again they were lighted, without having the fluid wiped off, and they required to be blown out instantly again. Had they not been so quickly blown out, the glass would have cracked, all the fluid within would have run flaming over the table cloth, which with the table would soon have been on fire. The very plain remedy for all this is to put in the wicks tightly, and then try how much agitation the lamps will bear when full.

"The other mode of camphene accidents is the sudden taking fire of the fluid in the lamp and can, when the fluid is replenished while the wicks are burning; the person holding them gets frightened, throws down both can and lamp, and the blazing liquid is spread around in every direction, setting fire to all combustibles within its reach. Such accidents may be avoided just as easily as not, simply by filling the lamps in the day time. When any of these fluids are warm, by being an hour or two in a lighted lamp, their vapors, though invisible, rise thickly, and may take fire a foot or more from the lamp.

"It is advisable for housekeepers to try experiments for themselves, so as to know familiarly the nature of these fluids. This may be done in the following way: Pour some of the burning fluid in a small plate or saucer, and with a match set it on fire, and see the mode of its burning. Also, unscrew the top of the lamp when lighted, remove the wicks, and with a match fire the liquid within. It may be easily blown out again before even a glass lamp will crack. The agitation of a lighted lamp, when it has been recently filled, is another useful experiment."

"Am I Dead."

The clipper ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressey, on the passage from Canton to New York, boarded an English ship, and received from her several American papers. These were an unexpected treat, and therefore the more agreeable. Throwing himself into an easy position, along a settee, Captain Cressey was soon at home among the sayings and doings of Yankee land. Mrs. Cressey was near him, and occasionally, as an interesting paragraph met his eye, he read it to her. But hold on! as the sailors say. Something of more than usual interest has met his eye; he springs to his feet, holding the paper in his right hand, while with his left he rubs his eyes.

Mrs. Cressey was startled, and half rising, was about to ask the cause of his surprise, when, stamping his right foot, as if to make sure of his standing, he demanded, as a sailor only can demand—"Am I dead?"

Mrs. Cressey rose and retreated a step or two, but, following her up, he again demanded—"Am I dead?"

"I should think," said Mrs. Cressey, standing her ground, "that you are mad. Why do you ask me such a question?"

"There," said he, handing her the paper, "if I'm not dead, somebody has made a slight mistake. Read."

"CAPT. CRESSEY OF THE SHIP FLYING CLOUD—It will be seen by the telegraph news in another column that this gallant sailor is no more. Two days after sailing from San Francisco, bound to China, he died, and the ship proceeded in charge of the mate. He was a native of Marblehead, and was about 46 years of age.—For many years he commanded the ship Oneida, of New Bedford, in the China trade, and was distinguished for the uniform rapidity of his passages. In the Flying Cloud, he made the shortest passage on record to San Francisco, and eclipsed the finest and most costly merchant ship in the world. And yet, this crowning triumph of his life was attended with many disasters to his spars and sails; still he pressed on, disdaining to make a port short of his destination. In every scene of a sailor's life "with skill superior glowed his daring mind"—his dauntless soul "rose with the storm and all its dangers shared." But now he rests from his toils, regardless of his triumphs. Peace to his manes!"

Having read her husband's obituary, she returned the paper and said: "You are *not dead*; but if you doubt me, ask the sailors." This was a home thrust, for he generally keeps all on the move where he commands.

The announcement of his death was sent by telegraph from New Orleans, but where it originated his friends could not ascertain. It relieved him however, of a law-suit. On the passage to San Francisco, he put one of his officers off duty for springing the mainmast; the officer returned to New York, intending to remain there to prosecute him upon his arrival; but hearing of his death the officer went to sea. So much for a blunder.—*Boston Atlas.*

NOTICE.

THERE will be an Election held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next, for the purpose of electing five discreet persons, to act as Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River. O. FENNELL, *Sh'ff.*

April 26th, 1852. 198—5t—34-1t

$150 REWARD.

THE subscriber will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the apprehension and confinement in New Hanover Jail, of a certain negro named FRED LANE. He is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a bright mulatto, and is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Long Creek.

An additional sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence that will convict any white person of or boring said negro. B. W. BEERY.

April 21 193-1m—33-100

THOSE YOKE SEAM SHIRTS.—40 dozen more of those patent yoke Shirts. Just received at s19 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

LINEN COATS AND PANTS.—A new and choice assortment at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

COVERED iron frame sole leather Trunks.—Fifty, best finish, just landed. Selling low for cash, at s19 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852 173-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.

April 9th, 1852 30-tc

DIED.

At Spring Garden, New Hanover county, on the 22d inst., Mrs. MARY D. DEVANE, consort of THOMAS W. DEVANE, and daughter of VARY J. and B. C. MOORE, aged 25 years. She has left an affectionate husband, one child and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

The deceased was an amiable woman and an affectionate wife. She was highly esteemed and justly beloved by all who knew her;—her amiable and affectionate disposition and sweet temper won for her the affections of all her associates. But the ruthless hand of death, that spares neither youth nor age, guilt nor innocence—deaf to the agonising grief of a heart-broken husband and the mournful sighs of surviving relatives and friends, tearing asunder the most strong and tender ties, hath called her to the tomb. But, though she is dead yet she lives. This sad bereavement would doubtless be too severe for human weakness, did we not recognise in it the hand of Him whose omniscience will admit of no error in the events of His Providence, and whose goodness will not suffer him to afflict one of His children except for his own good. But we derive still more consolation from the hope that she has gone to a land where sorrow, sickness, pain and death are forever strangers. When the king of terrors with hideous form stood beside her and claimed her for his victim, she confidently resigned her spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, and, we trust, it is now basking in the smiles of that Saviour whom she so earnestly sought to win. May this reflection soothe the sorrows of those she has left behind her, and incite them to make an earnest effort to meet her in Heaven.—COM.

At his residence, in Duplin county, on Wednesday the 21st inst., Col. JOHN E. HUSSEY, in the 74th year of his age.

While, in this sad dispensation of Providence, a disconsolate widow, several children and a large circle of admiring friends mourn an irreparable loss, the community in which he lived regrets the demise of an active and extraordinary citizen—the Masonic Fraternity, one of the brightest links of the chain that unites them in brotherhood, and the world an honest man.

During the last struggle with Great Britain, there was no American patriot who felt more keenly the wrongs of his infant republic—no heart more prompt nor hand more ready to lend their aid in defence of his country's rights, than that of John E. Hussey. In company with a large number of his youthful countrymen he tendered his services as a volunteer, and was elected captain of the Duplin company. He soon took his position in Col. Moore's regiment at Greenfield, where he remained during the war. Although no invading foe gave cause to draw his ready sword; his mild and humane deportment towards those under his command, the first and strongest test of the genuine soldier, furnish incontestible evidence that in more active opperations, the *Stars* and *Stripes* would have suffered no disgrace at his hands. The memory of this kindness remains enshrined in the bosom of the humblest subaltern. At the close of the war, the disbanded soldiers of his command rallied in unbroken phalanx to the support of their worthy captain, and formed about him a nucleus which has fostered and sustained a popularity, that has borne him in triumph through the storms of many a political contest—calmed the excitement of public life—soothed the cares of age, and made serene his passage to the tomb, and which, now that he is gathered to his last long home, lives fresh as the flowers of Spring. His demise leaves an aching void in many a friendless heart, for he was one who was, although stern in the discharge of duty, frank and candid in all the relations of life; unscrupulously honest—generous to a fault; with feelings susceptible to the impulses of sympathy and affection, and *who never forgot the poor.* Col. HUSSEY had filled various positions of public trust with honor to himself, and high satisfaction to his countrymen. He was for many years Sheriff of the county—a member of both branches of the State Legislature and of the Convention of 1835. He retired from public life in 1844, and has since been living in the tranquil enjoyment of domestic and social pleasures, dispensing charities and kindness upon all around him.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.

The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.

JOS. M. FOY.

Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852 34-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS, per schrs. *R. W. Brown* and *L. P. Smith*.—25 bbls. of fresh Genesee Flour; 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 10 bags Rio do.; 5 do. Java do.; 2 bbls. Western Sides; 1 box double refined Loaf Sugar; 200 lbs best Dried Beef. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. 30 bbls. ✕, fine and superfine, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT, on Front Street, in the town of Wilmington. Apply to T. C. Miller, or myself. LUCY A. OWEN.

April 29 34-3t

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, on such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*

April 30 1852. 34-tc

STRAY MULE.

A MULE STRAYED AWAY, purchased two weeks ago in Johnston county, has been worked. It is probable he will make for home. Any person taking him will confer a favor, and be paid for their trouble.

April 29—34-1t WM A. GWYER.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscribers, a large dark bay or black HORSE, about seven years old; has a white mark on his left fore foot, and has a round body. We will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses, to any person who will take him, and return him to us. RANSOM & FULLER.

Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, April 26, 1852. 34-tf

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel,) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. F. will also make COFFINS of various kinds, and at short notice.

April 28th, 1852 199-3t—34-3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE HOUSE & LOT, situated on the wharf, below Market Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Savage & Meares, and now by Messrs. Freeman & Houston, wholesale Grocers and Shipping merchants. The LOT is 43 feet front on the wharf, running back 114 feet; STORE HOUSE, main building, 32 feet front by 100 feet deep, with an extra to the front of 8 feet wide by 20 deep, which is used for a counting room to the store; also, attached to the same store, on the side back of the counting room, is a Ware-room, 10 by 25 feet. The whole building two stories high, except the back store-room, which is one story,—all built of new brick, and covered with tin. The store has a free privilege to the wharf for landing or shipping any and all articles of merchandize or produce, which may belong to the owner or occupant of the said store. There is an unexpired lease on the premises, to run for three years and five months from the 1st day of May next, of $700 per year, payable quarterly, with the privilege of renewing for five years after the expiration of the first lease, at the same rent.

If not sold previous to the 1st day of May, the premises and improvements will be sold on that day at Auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the store.

TERMS:—One-third cash; one-third in 90 days, with interest, negotiable and payable at Bank. The remaining one-third in three years, with interest from date, payable semi-annually, to be secured by mortgage on the property.

A. V. W. HEWLETT.

April 16, 1852 190-ts—32-ts

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. C. EVANS & BRO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by J. A. EVANS. A. C. EVANS

April 19th, 1852 J. A. EVANS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of S. B. & J. A. EVANS, who will continue the DRUG BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by A. C Evans & Brother. They are in daily receipt of additions to their stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., and invite those wishing articles in their line, to call before purchasing elsewhere. S. B. EVANS, M. D.

J. A. EVANS.

April 19th, 1852 191-tf

Commercial and Herald copy 1 week.

25 BAGS OF RIO COFFEE; 15 Bbls. of City Mess Pork; 35 doz. Buckets and Brooms; and 4 Cases of Matches, now landing from Schr. *H. Price.* For sale by

April 23 WESSEL & EILERS.

Wholesale Prices Current.

ASHES, per lb.	10	a	13	00	MULLETS,		
BACON, per pound.					Per barrel,	0 00	a 5 00
Hams,	12	a	12½		NAILS, per lb.		
Middlings,	11½	a	11½		Cut	3½	a 3½
Shoulders,	10½	a	11½		Wrought	8	a 10
Hog round,	11½	a	11½		NAVAL STORES.		
Western,	11	a	11½		Turpentine, per bbl	280lbs.	
BEANS, per bush.					Yellow Dip,	2 65	a 2 70
White, nom	a	0	00		Virgin Dip,	3 50	a 3 75
BEESWAX.					Hard,	1 65	a 1 70
Per pound,	00	a	23		Tar,	0 00	a 1 70
BUTTER,					Pitch,	0 00	a 0 00
Per pound,	00	a	00		Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.					Do. No. 2,	0 00	a 0 00
N. Mess,	00 00	a	13 00		Do. No. 3,	0 95	a 1 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00		Spts Turp., per		
BEEF CATTLE,					gallon,	00	a 50
Per 100 lbs.,	5 50	a	8 00		Varnish, pr gal.	20	a 22
COTTON,					OIL, per gallon.		
Per lb.	nom	0	a	7½	Sperm,	1 00	a 1 50
CORN,					Linseed, N C.	75	a 1 00
Per bushel,	64	a	65		Neats Foot,	00	a 1 50
Meal, bush.,	00	a	80		PEAS, per bushel.		
COFFEE, per lb.					Ground,	75	a 0 90
Rio,	10½	a	11		Black Eye,	00	a 00
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½		Cow,	00	a 0 80
Laguyra,	10	a	11		PORK, per barrel.		
Cuba,	00	a	00		Mess,	21 00	a 22 00
Java,	14	a	15		Prime,	16 50	a 17 00
CANDLES, per lb.					POTATOES.		
Tallow,	10½	a	12½		Irish bbl.	0 00	a 0 00
Sperm,	45	a	50		Sweet, bush.,	60	a 75
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½		POULTRY.		
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	13		Chickens, live,	20	a 37½
EMPTY BBLS., each.					Do. dead,	00	a 00
Spts. Turp.	a	1	50		Turkeys, live,	1 00	a 1 50
FEATHERS.					Do. dead lb	00	a 0 00
Per pound,	00	a	40		RICE, per 100 lbs.		
FLOUR, per barrel.					Clean, nom.	3 25	a 3 50
Northern	6 50	a	8 00		Rough, bush.,	00	a 00
Baltimore,	5 00	a	4 87½		SALT, per bushel.		
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	0 00		Alum,	20	a 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.					Liv'l sack,	1 00	a 00
North River,	70	a	0 80		SOAP, per lb.	4	a 6
Eastern, ret.	0 00	a	0 00		SHINGLES, per M.		
HOLLOW-WARE,					Common,	2 50	a 0 00
Per lb.	3	a			Contract,	4 50	a 5 50
IRON, per lb.					STEEL, per lb.		
English, ass'd.	a		2½		German	12½	a
Amer., best ref.	a		3½		Best Cast	18	a 20
Swede	a		5		Blister	6	a
American sheer	a		5		STAVES, per M.		
Best Swede	a		6		W. O. barrel,		
LARD, per lb.					rough,	00 00	a 18 00
No. Carolina,	11½	a	11½		Ash Head'g,	9 00	a 10 00
Western,	10	a	11		R. O. hhd.,		
LIME, per barrel.					dressed,	10 00	a 12 00
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00		Do. rough,	00 00	a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.					SUGAR, per pound.		
Floor. B'ds,	12 00	a	12 50		New Orleans,	5	a 6½
Wide do.	0 00	a	7 00		Porto Rico,	5½	a 7½
Scantling,	0	a	5 00		St. Croix,	0	a 8
LIQUORS, per gallon.					Loaf	9½	a 10½
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34		TIMBER, per M.		
Gin,	32	a	34		Shipping,	11 00	a 11 50
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	28		Mill, prime	7 50	a 10 00
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40		Do ord'y	5 00	a 7 00
Peach do.	none	a	00		Do. inf'r,	3 00	a 4 00
MOLASSES, per gall.					TALLOW.		
Cuba,	00	a	00		Per pound,	7	a 8
New Orleans,	00	a	00		WINES, per gallon.		
MILL SAWS.					Madeira,	70	a 5 00
Heavy cast steel,					Port,	90	a 4 00
6 ft., best qual'y	a	5	00		Malaga,	45	a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	4

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Superior Court.

We learn that the Jury in the cases of Ryan and Carville, indicted for the murder of Sergeant McKevitt at Smithville in December last, came in about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, 22d instant, with a verdict of manslaughter. A man named Lawler was to have been tried at the same time for the same offence, but on account of the absence of some witnesses his case was continued.

The history of the case, as developed by the evidence would appear to be that on the night of the 21st of December last, the deceased, Ryan, Lawler, Carville, and a man named Coyle, who was tried and acquitted at Smithville, were engaged in some angry discussion before tattoo, that is about 9 o'clock; that the deceased had been struck by a brick or some such thing, and that he was very much excited and challenged any one who had any spite against him to meet him in fair fight, offering to waive his authority as Sergeant for the purpose. That after tattoo the four went out together from the garrison, that a cry of distress was heard from the direction in which they had gone, which cry was in the voice of the deceased. That the prisoners returned without him, and with marks of blood upon their clothes, and that next day the dead body of McKevitt was found marked with stabs and other injuries, which had no doubt been the cause of his death. The verdict of the Jury shows that no doubt existed as to how the deceased came to his end. He died from the effect of injuries inflicted by the prisoners. But the Jury were not satisfied of the intent to commit murder, it appearing probable that the death had occurred in a fight mutually undertaken. Such, we presume, is the inference.

Coyle, the man who had been acquitted at Smithville, certainly gave some of the strangest sort of testimony. We learn that he is now in custody on the charge of having committed perjury. It struck everybody.

Mr. Solicitor Strange conducted the prosecution with his usual ability:—his speech made on the trial was one of the most effective we have ever heard.—D. K. McRae, Robt. Strange, Jr., E. W. Hall and T. C. Miller, Esqrs., appeared for the defendants, and left untried no honorable means that talent, zeal and ingenuity could suggest for the acquittal of their clients.

His Honor closed his charge about 9 o'clock, and the Jury remained out about an hour and a half, when they brought in a verdict as already stated—"Felonious Slaying."

This is the first Court which Judge Ellis has held here since taking his place upon the bench, and so far as we have been able to see or hear, the impression made by him has been universally favorable.—The blandness of his manners—his perfect coolness and self-possession—his respectful attention to the arguments of counsel, and to the business of the Court, eminently qualify him for his present position; while his clear mind and active studies, will give value and weight to his legal opinions. Judge Ellis bids fair to occupy a high position in the Judiciary of N. Carolina.

On Friday negro man "Jack" was tried for arson on the dwelling house of Solomon W. Morse, on the Sound. Acquitted.

Jesse Holly, a free mulatto, was tried for murder and arson, in having killed a Swede named Hendrick, living near the Railroad, about 12 miles from town, and also in having set fire to his house. We learn that the Jury came in about 12 o'clock at night with a verdict of guilty. We learn that there are other capital cases to be tried to-day, and it is almost impossible that all of them can be reached this term. Nothing of course can be done with the civil docket. We have never known as heavy a State docket in this county. The case of the soldiers from Smithville which occupied two days, was, however, removed here from Brunswick.

District Convention.

The proceedings of the Democratic District Convention, which we give in full, explain themselves, and require no remarks upon our part. The feeling which animated the Convention, was of the proper kind; and a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and mutual forbearance was displayed upon all hands. Such feeling, and such course of action, is necessary—*indispensably* necessary to success, and we hope that the time has now arrived when all personal prejudices—all displays of excited feeling will cease or be laid aside. With a wily opponent against us,—with Sewardism rallied under the banner of a military chieftain, and the renown gathered on the battle field brought to give currency or covering to the heresies of an abominable faction, it becomes us ill to quarrel among ourselves, or to denounce good and true men of our party for trifling differences of opinion, or perhaps imaginary failings. We must be moderate, kind and conciliatory, if we would expect moderation, kindness and conciliation from others; and without the exercise of these virtues no extended organization could exist a day.

But the first step has been taken towards a district organization, and with the best prospects of success. With half a chance, the old Cape Fear district will do as she always has done lately—increase her majority.

Arrival of Steamer Asia—Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 21st instant, bringing dates to the 10th. At Liverpool, on the 10th, the dullness in the cotton market had increased, and buyers had obtained a slight advantage. In common qualities the demand was light. The sales for the week amounted to 21,000 bales.

The British Parliament was to have re-assembled on the 16th inst. The second week in July had been fixed for a dissolution. The death of Prince Schwarzenburg has excited considerable interest in Europe. As prime minister of Austria he exhibited talents as a ruler unrivalled on the continent, and the reconstruction of the Austrian Monarchy was mainly effected by his bold and unscrupulous ability.

The bullion in the Bank of England has slightly fallen off. Trade in the manufacturing districts was checked, and prices lower.

Letters from Paris state that the 5th of May, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, has been fixed upon as the time for the President's next *coup d'etat;* workmen are busy cleansing and levelling the Place de Carrousal for the review of the military on that day. It is said that the noblesse are again spoken of by their titles, and the Paris correspondent of the Independent Belge, says that patents of nobility have been issued within a few days past, and that a son of Senator Le Bauf had been created Count of Mont Germain.

The man who was kicked by a saw-horse last week, was obliged to submit to an amputation.—His trowsers' legs were taken off just above his boots. His case is a sad one.

District Convention.

Wilmington, April 23d, 1852.

The Democratic District Convention, to appoint delegates to represent the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina in the National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 1st day of June next, convened at 11 o'clock to-day, in the Mozart Hall.

On motion of Robert Strange, Jr., David Reid, Esq., of Duplin, was called to the chair, and, on motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., Robt. Strange, Jr., was appointed Secretary. On motion of John A. Saunders, Esq., Daniel S. Dickson was appointed assistant Secretary.

Upon a call of the counties composing the Congressional District, it appeared that the following delegates were present:

Onslow County.—G. H. McMillan, Jasper Etheridge, H. Jarman.

Columbus County,—F. George.

Robeson County.—Col. W. McNeill.

New Hanover County.—N. N. Nixon, John Walker, W. C. Bettencourt, S. D. Wallace, John A. Sanders, Jno. C. Bowden, Robt. Strange, Jr., D. Dickson, Dr. F. J. Simpson, Thomas Gardner.

Sampson County.—Patrick Murphy.

Cumberland County.—Warren Winslow, Jno. Waddill, M. J. McDuffie, James G. Cook.

Duplin County.—B. W. Herring, C. McMillan, W. E. Hill, D. Reid, B. F. Grady.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq.,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of one from each county to report permanent officers for the Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Jasper Etheridge, Forney George, W. McNeill, Patrick Murphy, W. C. Bettencourt, B. W. Herring, Jno. Waddill, who reported as follows: For President—Col. David Reid, of Duplin; for Vice Presidents—J. G. Cook, Esq., of Cumberland, and Dr. George H. McMillan, of Onslow; for Secretaries—B. F. Grady, of Duplin, and Dan'l Dickson, of New Hanover.

Upon taking his seat, the President addressed the Convention in a few remarks, pertinent to the occasion.

On motion of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin,

Resolved, That each county represented in this Convention, be entitled to the same number of votes to which it is entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature.

On motion of Patrick Murphy, Esq.,

Resolved, That Col. Gaston Meares be invited to take a seat in this Convention as a delegate from the county of Brunswick.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member from each county represented, be appointed by the President to prepare business for the action of the Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: N. N. Nixon, F. George, M. J. McDuffie, G. Meares, W. McNeill, Wm. E Hill, and Patrick Murphy.

On motion of Rob't Strange, Jr., Esq., the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

4 O'Clock, P. M.

Mr. Julian Faison, a delegate from the county of Sampson, appeared and took his seat.

The committee appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, reported through their chairman, N. N. Nixon, Esq., the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the 7th Congressional District, unaffected by the cry of Union after all danger is past, and unseduced by the artful and deceptive devices of the self-styled "Union Party," whose independent organization is urged by it's leaders for their own benefit and aggrandizement, do explicitly declare that in the doctrines,

1st. Of States Rights and State Sovereignty, as set forth and expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99; 2nd. Of the strict construction of the grant of powers to the Federal Government in the Constitution; 3d. Of an economical administration of the Government in all its departments, and the raising by a tariff upon the ad valorem principle of so much revenue as may be necessary for that purpose only, after applying all other legitimate means; 4th. Of the faithful and sacred application of the public lands to national and constitutional objects; 5th. Of the establishment and maintenance of a fiscal agent for receiving, keeping safely, and disbursing without loss the funds of the Government, and for no other purposes; 6th. For the preservation of the qualified veto power, which was conceived in wisdom and vested in the President for the wholesome restraint of hurtful and inconsiderate legislation; 7th. Of a denial of power in Congress to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements, or to charter a national Bank, and a belief that the unwarrantable exercise of such power would be dangerous to the liberties of the people and to the Union of the States; 8th. Of the danger and inexpediency of exercising doubtful constitutional powers—and, lastly, in the sincere and hearty appreciation of the republican doctrine, that the "People are the true source of all political power," they recognise with pride the fundamental principles of the Democratic party—principles by which they will stand or fall—because they are principles of "Liberty and Union."

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the Democracy of the Union, the high claims of North Carolina to the second office within the gift of the people, in the person of her distinguished son, the Hon. Robert Strange, whose talents, fidelity and public services entitle him to the honor and confidence of the nation.

Resolved, That five delegates be appointed to represent this Congressional District in the National Democratic Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 1st of June next.

The Committee recommend that the majority rule be adopted in voting in this Convention.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., that portion of the report of the committee recommending five delegates was not agreed to.

Mr. McDuffie, of Cumberland, moved to fill the blank with nine; Mr. Winslow, of the same county, to fill the blank with fourteen, which motion was carried; the number of delegates being the same as that of representatives in the House of Commons.

On motion of W. Winslow, Esq., the convention proceeded to elect delegates, when the following gentlemen were appointed:—F. George, Samuel J. Person, Col. Wm. McNeill, W. C. Bettencourt, D. K. McRae, T. J. Faison, Dr. Bunting, John A. Averitt, Sr., W. Winslow, J. T. Gilmore, O. R. Kenan, David Reid, G. Meares, T. D. McDowell.

On motion of Col. S. J. Person, the delegates appointed were authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet again at 7½ P. M.

7½ O'Clock, P. M.

Convention met according to adjournment.

On motion of Col. S. J. Person, the resolutions of the committee were taken up and unanimously adopted.

The Convention was then addressed by D. K. McRae, and S. J. Person, Esqs., of New-Hanover, Wm. E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin, and J. G. Cook, and M. J. McDuffie, Esqs., of Cumberland.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., the proceedings of the Convention were requested to be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to its officers, for the faithful and courteous manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

DAVID REID, President.

B. F. Grady, Dan'l Dickson, } Secretaries.

Death of a Judge.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Judge Coulter, who was elected to the Supreme Bench of this State last October, died this morning at Westmoreland, while on a visit to his family.

☞Edward Stanly has written a letter, a tart letter, a whig letter, a Scott letter, and thereby he has become one of *the* most glorious fellows that ever stood in his boots—in the view of those who are preparing to dance the *Scottish*.

The Democratic City Convention of Baltimore have engaged the spacious hall of the Maryland Institute for the purpose of holding the Democratic National Convention on the first day of June. The hall will hold from six to eight thousand persons; and there will, therefore, be no necessity of sitting with closed doors, for fear of the outward pressure, as the members can be admitted at one end of the hall and the people at the other.

The Empire of Japan.

As public attention is now directed to Japan, the following account of that Empire, communicated to the National Intelligencer by W. D. Porter, esq., will be found interesting:

"Japan is called by the natives Niphon, and was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu. From him to Sinnakin there appears to have been sixty-one Emperors. After this period, in the year 1142, a change took place. From this time a double chronology commences, including the reigns of the Dearios and Cubos. The Dearios were military officers, and at one period completely usurped the power of the Emperors, but a general by the name of Jeretimo being crowned, succeeded in depriving the Dearios of all military power. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is governed by an Emperor with full military powers, a Dearie with full civil powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has authority over certain cities, their Parliament, &c.

"The kingdom of Japan consists of three large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situated off the coast of China. The largest of the islands is Niphon, the next Jesso. On the island of Bungo, southwest of Tonso, is the city of Nangaschi, and near that city is the little artificial Island Disna, on which a Dutch factory is built.

"Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the whole empire, is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musace. It is built in the form of a crescent, and intersected in almost every street by canals, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surrounded, as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongag waters it, and supplies the castle ditch; and, being divided into five streams has a bridge over each. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial palace is formed by three cinctures, or circular piles of buildings, and enclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, guard-houses, gates, draw-bridges, gardens, canals, &c. In it resides the Emperor and his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Ministers of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison.—The walls of this magnificent palace are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones prodigiously large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the stately apartments are formed and altered at pleasure by movable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand Mats, &c.

"The city is under the direction of two governors, who rule a year each.

"The next largest city is Meaco. It is aslo a royal city, and is situated on a lake near the middle of the Island of Niphon, and surrounded by mountains, which give a remarkable and delightful prospect to the whole; the circumjacent country between the city and the mountains is covered with temples, sepulchres, &c. &c., and is embellished with a variety of orchards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Three considerable rivers water this fertile plain, and unite their streams in the centre of the city, where a magnificent stone bridge facilitates the communication between the different parts of the city. A *strong castle* defends the town; *it is six hundred yards in length*, has a tower in the centre, and is surrounded by two ditches, the one dry, the other full of water. This splendid city is 20 miles long and 9 wide within the suburbs, which are as well populated as the city. The number of the inhabitants of the city proper is supposed to be 529,000. The universities, colleges, temples, &c., are almost incredible in number and magnificence. It contains twelve capital or principal streets, in the centre of which are the royal palaces, superbly built of marble, and adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, terraces, groves, &c.

"The next principal town is Ozeaco. It is deemed the chief seaport, is very populous, and has an army of 80,000 men always ready at the disposal and command of the Emperor. It is near fifteen miles in circumference.

"The city of Nangaseki is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet found any use for a navy, their vessels are only in the rough material, and stored away for emergencies.

"The kokansa or prison is here. The name means, in the Japanese, hell; it has one hundred dungeons and cages. The history of these few cities gives a fair outline of the whole empire. Their private dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the very best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are turned to the best advantage, as the Japanese understand perfectly the art of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits, and flowers. They use neither tables, bedsteads, nor chairs; but sit, eat, and sleep, like most Eastern nations, on mats.

"Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide: the child in the nursery stabs itself with its finger or stick, and falls back in imitative death; the lover cuts out his intestines before his obdurate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover; the criminal executes himself; and, in fact, the whole nation, from early youth, revels in the luxury of suicide.

"Their trade is, at present, under great restrictions, as they only trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter have always fostered, cherished, and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particularly the French, English, and Portuguese.

"The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan excel in their different branches, and are even far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unequalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, iron, steel, artificial metals, furs, teas, finer than the Chinese. Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbs, roots, diamonds, pearl, coral, shells, ambergris, &c. Whatever goods the Japanese want they pay for in gold and silver.

"The Japanese worship the principal two gods, Xaca and Amida. At Maceo there is a stately temple, built to one of these gods; it is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported by heavy pillars, in which stands an idol of copper, which reaches as high as the roof; and, according to a description given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long; the head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the thumb forty inches in circumference. There is another statue, called after the god Dabio, made of copper, twenty-two feet high, in a sitting posture. This shows that the Japanese understand the art of working in bronze; and they are far ahead of Christian nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never the males. The nobility extract the two front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

"The principal rivers are the Ujingava and Askagava; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual fluctuations. The chief lake is called Citz, is one hundred miles long and twenty-one wide. A large valley exists in the interior, filled with carbonic gas, and called the Valley of the Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said, often sent criminals to the valley to bring away a precious gem of inestimable value, and the bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. Aciduated lakes and thermal springs are common throughout several of the islands.

"Their great sources of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no antimony, calamine, sal amoniac, borax, or cinnebar, (quick silver.) These articles are in demand, and bring a high price. Birds and every kind of duck and poultry are plenty; camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the world. Few countries open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for botanical and geological research. It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country about two hundred millions of dollars annually, if not more.

"It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Commodore Porter, as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the subject. [This letter has been published in the Intelligencer.] It was intended to fit out a frigate and two sloops-of-war and place them under his command, but subsequent events prevented the consummation of this design, but it has been revived from time to time, without being carried out; but a few years ago the undersigned drew the attention of the Hon. J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommendation of a steam line to China, with a view of incidental commercial intercourse, and finally direct trade with Japan. It would require but small efforts to accomplish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial feelings. A steam line direct from New York to the Isthmus being already in existence, it is an easy matter to continue it to the Galligones, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Manguesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo."

Congress.

Washington, April 22.

Senate.—A message was received from the President on the subject of the difficulties in Oregon, with regard to locating the seat of government. The message was referred to the committe on Territories.

Mr. Mangum made a personal explanation concerning his course in the Whig caucus.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to apportion 233 representatives among the States, and allowing California two representatives under the new census, was ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed.

House.—The bill for the release of certain lands to Arkansas from reservation or entry, was passed.

Mr. Ashe, from the committee on elections, reported favorably upon the memorial of H. B. Wright, contesting the seat of Mr. Puller of Pennsylvania. Various reports were made by committees.

The Whig Congressional Caucus—The Withdrawal of the Southern Members.

Our Washington letters this morning contain further interesting particulars of the proceedings of the Whig Congressional Caucus, held in Washington on Tuesday evening, when it was decided that the Whig National Convention should assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 16th (not the 17th) of June. The Philadelphia American has the following report of the proceedings which took place in relation to the compromise—after the original resolutions of Mr. Marshall, of Ky., on that subject had been ruled out of order, and he had declared the caucus no place for a Whig to remain in:—

After the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gentry, with much feeling said he would make one more effort to save the unity of the whig party, and offered a resolution, which in substance declared that in fixing the time and place for holding the National Convention, the whigs did not commit themselves unless the compromises were finalities.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Campbell, Brooke of Mississippi, Strother, Moore of Louisiana, Ewing, Cabell and Clingman participated.

Mr Outlaw said he wished it to be understood that if the Compromise Resolutions were thrust out of the whig caucus, it was thrusting him out, and the whigs whom he represented. Having said this, Mr. Outlaw withdrew.

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, said that such action ruled the Southern whigs out of the caucus; and then he and his colleague, Mr. Landry, withdrew.

Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, said he would like to know, before he went to the Whig National Convention, what company he was to keep; and he left also.

Mr. Strother said that the whigs of Virginia had, in substance, instructed him to leave the caucus when the compromises were thrown out; and he obeyed these instructions by taking his departure.

Mr. Cabell said that the decision of the chair, at the previous meeting of the caucus, had caused many Southern whigs to be absent to-night. He and others came hoping for a reversal of such decision. The confirmation of that decision would leave the caucus composed of only Northern men, and eight or ten Southern Whigs. He then left with Senator Morton.

Mr. Clingman, after some few remarks, left also, with Mr. Williams of Tennessee.

Mr. Gentry gave utterance to some indignant remarks, and retired with others, so that of the Tennessee delegation there remained in the chamber but Messrs. Cullom and Jones.

The excitement caused by this secession was intense. At this time there remained from the South only part of the North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee delegations, all the other Southern States being wholly represented. Indeed, it had become almost exclusively a Northern caucus.

Mr. Morehead, of North Carolina, said he had staid behind only because he hoped the Whig Convention would adopt the Compromise, and it was certain that North Carolina would vote only for known compromise men.

Mr. Dockery said he endorsed his colleague to the fullest extent.

Mr Cullom said no man could hope to carry Tennessee unless he was for the compromise.

On motion of Mr. Sackett, the time and place was then fixed for the holding of the National Convention.

Upon a division being taken between Baltimore and Pittsburg, the former received 31 votes, and the latter 18, showing but 49 members present, after the Southern members had left.

Mr. Stanly defined his position at length, and said that unless the Whig party stood upon the Compromise, no candidate nominated by the party could receive the Southern vote.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Mangum said that he apprehended that a manifesto would be prepared by the Southern retiring Whigs, and in that case he desired the authority to reconvince the caucus, and the authority was given.

A sharp controversy ensued between Messrs Brooke, Stanly, and Truman Smith, and the caucus separated amid great excitement, about midnight.

The Flood in the Potomac.

Washington, April 21.—The waters in the Potomac are falling. The amount of damage sustained is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be pretty large.

The Floods.

Yesterday morning James River rose a little, but in the afternoon was falling. The present fresh is a few feet lower than that of 1847, which carried off a part of Mayo's bridge. The view of the raging waters from the cupola of the American Hotel, is very imposing. The beautiful wheat-fields on the Falls Plantation, seem a succession of lakes—the demarcation of Dock is almost washed out—the wharves at Rocketts present a wide waste of waters, which have invaded the store of Haskins & Libby—and the steamship "Roanoke" rides at anchor in the stream, like a man-of-war. Yesterday, a very large canal boat was lodged in the rocks and trees on the falls, having probably escaped through a breach in a dam above. We fear that the Canal is injured.

It rained steadily the whole of yesterday.

At Fredericksburg the Rappahannock has risen within a few feet of the height known to the oldest inhabitant—carrying off a portion of the Chatham Bridge and causing a terrible shaking of the Falmouth bridge.

The Morgantown, Va., Mirror, of the 17th inst., has further particulars of damage done by the flood along the Monongahela river and its tributaries. On West Fork river three mills and twenty-six buildings were swept away, leaving eleven families houseless. Four hedges were also destroyed.—*Richmond Enquirer, April 21.*

Mum is the Word.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks of Willie P. Mangum, of N. Carolina, as conspicuous in the list from which the whigs will select a candidate for the Vice Presidency. This correspondent further says of Mr. Mangum: "He avows himself for Gen. Scott *upon the old whig platform, without pledges, without letters, 'without protestations;' and herein he certainly displays his accustomed sense and discernment. Let the whigs of the South but follow the lead and the counsels of such men as Mr. Mangum*, and an overwhelming triumph awaits the party in the next election. And where will they find a wiser, more sagacious, more honorable leader?" Our whig readers should ponder well and long upon the strong language here used. "Without pledges, without letters, without protestations"! Can it be possible that Mr. Mangum, a Southern whig, is willing to support Scott upon such terms? Truth compels us to say that there is much reason for the belief that the Southern whig leaders *will* support him just upon these terms. The tone of the leading whig journals in every section of the country is evidently undergoing a change and modification highly favorable to Scott's present equivocal and highly suspicious position.

Gov. Bigler of California, has growing in his yard, a nutmeg tree, with the nutmegs almost ripe on it. It is said to do well in California, and from present appearances leaves but little doubt but the nutmeg will do well in that land of gold. This tree was recently brought down from the North fork of the American river, by a Capt. McClary, who also gathered a quantity of the product from other trees of the same kind.

The quantity of opium entered for home consumption in Great Britain in 1850, amounted to 42,324 lbs., and during the past year it had increased to 50,368 lbs., being an increase of 8044 lbs, over that of the preceding years. It would, therefore, appear that as dram drinking decreases opium eating increases.

From the Washington Union.

The Territorial Question and the Rights of the South.

The unanimity of sentiment which prevailed among a number of the firmest and most efficient democratic supporters of the constitutional rights of the South, respecting some of the most important principles involved in the great controversy through which the country has happily passed, is a fact worthy of observation; and, thinking it would not be uninteresting to see their opinions collated in your journal, I transmit you short extracts from their remarks, spoken and written, and ask you to give them a place in your columns.

In the Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 1, page 398, Mr. Cass is reported as saying:

"As I have said, I laid down four propositions or opinions, if you please, in my Nicholson letter. The first, that the Wilmot proviso was unconstitutional; second, that slavery, having been abolished by the Mexican government, did not exist in the territory then held by our arms; third, that slavery would not go there, as well on account of natural and geographical obstacles as on account of the feelings of the people who were and might be there; and, fourth, that organized communities, exercising the powers of government, whether State or territorial, had alone the right of determining this question for themselves."

In the Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1,115, speaking of a proposition of Mr. Davis, Mr. Douglas said:

"But the difference is this: He desires an amendment which he thinks will recognise the institution of slavery in the Territories as now existing in this country. I do not believe that it exists there now by law. I believe it is prohibited there by law at this time; and the effect, if not the object, of his amendment would be to introduce slavery by law into a country from which I think a large majority of this Senate are of the opinion it is now excluded; and he calls upon us to vote to introduce it there. * * * * But I do say that, if left to myself to carry out my own opinions, I would leave the whole subject to the people of the territories themselves, and allow them to introduce or exclude slavery as they may see proper. I believe that that is the principle upon which our institutions rest. I believe it is one of those rights to be conceded to the Territories the moment they have governments and legislatures established for them; because, by establishing a government, and giving them power to form a legislature, you admit that they are competent to govern themselves; otherwise, they would not be authorized to establish a legislature, and confide all their rights to it with the exception of this one of the institution of slavery. For these reasons, and others I will not enlarge upon, I am opposed to any provision in this bill prohibiting the people of the Territory from legislating in reference to African slavery."

And in the Congressional Globe, Appendix 1, vol. 22, page 369. Mr. Douglas, after quoting a portion of a speech of Mr. Calhoun, remarks:

"It will be observed that the cause of complaint in each of the causes specified is predicated on the assumption that the South was deprived of its due share of the territories. [These are the words of Mr. Calhoun.] Upon this point, continues Mr. Douglass, I wish to be distinctly understood. I differ from the senator *in toto*. I deny the very proposition he assumes; and upon the assumption of which he bases all his complaints against the North. It is no violation of southern rights to prohibit slavery, nor of northern rights to leave the people to decide the question for themselves. In this sense no geographical section of the Union is entitled to any share of the territories. The senator from South Carolina will therefore excuse me for expressing the opinion that all his complaints under this head are predicated upon one great fundamental error, of supposing that his particular section has a right to have a due share of the territories set apart and assigned to it."

Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2, Mr. Dickinson is reported as follows:

"I do not favor the original section, which prohibits legislation in respect to African slavery, and shall vote to strike it out, but I shall vote for the bill if it is retained. I will not be turned from its support by details of minor importance, of which I do not approve."

"I will stand upon the true principle of non-intervention, in the broadest possible sense, for non-intervention's sake, to uphold the fundamental principles of freedom, and for no other reason, and will leave the people of the Territories and of the States to such rights and privileges as are theirs under the constitution and laws of the United States, without addition to or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress."

Same book, page 1,144, on the question of peon slavery, Mr. Dickinson said:

"Whatever restrictions may have been placed in other parts of the bill, were not placed there with my consent, for I voted to strike them out and get rid of them. I will not vote to legislate over matters in this territory so entirely domestic as this is. The restriction which has been placed in this bill—or I should rather say, perhaps, which has been retained in it, by the vote of the Senate yesterday—does not embrace legislation in the Territories against this form of servitude. 'All rightful subjects of legislation' are still left open to them, and if the people in the Territories have not intelligence to regulate a domestic affair of this kind understandingly, and as it should be legislated upon, I shall despair of guiding them in this way with leading-strings three thousand miles long."

Extracts from a letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, dated Washington, 25th August, 1847:

"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 min., nor indeed of any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and, besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens from the eastern, middle, and western States, will ever *re-establish* slavery within its limits. In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, that has been already settled by the admission of Texas into the Union. Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to *re-establish* slavery. They are themselves, in a large proportion, a colored population; and among them the negro does not socially belong to a degraded race."

A summary of the opinion of these public men will show that—

Gen. Cass maintained the unconstitutionality of the Wilmot proviso:

That slavery was abolished in the Territories acquired from Mexico;

That the right to take slaves there did not attach to these cessions, under the constitution, by the mere act of annexation; and that the people of the States and Territories, for the time being, ought to have the right to determine the question of slavery for themselves.

Upon all these points the views of Mr. Dickinson correspond with those of Gen. Cass. And so did the views of Mr. Douglass, except that he believed Congress had the constitutional right to pass the Wilmot proviso, but he considered its exercise altogether inexpedient and uncalled for, and would have voted against it had he not have been instructed by the legislature of his State to vote for it.

Mr. Buchanan's opinion respecting the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso does not appear.—Whatever it may have been, he no doubt considered the measure a dangerous and expedient one, and would have voted against it had he been in Congress.

His opinion upon the other point may be adduced from his letter.

He considered slavery abolished in the Mexican territories. He did not believe that the mere act of annexation gave a constitutional right to take slaves there; for he maintains that that right could only result from its *re-establishment* by a majority of the emigrants or people residing there. Of course he is speaking of the legal statutes or condition of slavery, and of its legal *restoration* by competent authority; for otherwise no action of a majority of the people, operating through their locol government, could be necessary, because, if the constitutional right existed, any man could avail himself of it, and hold slaves there without any legislative action upon the subject.

Mr. Buchanan draws no distinction between the power of the local government of a Territory or of a State to establish or abolish slavery; but evidently includes both in his proposition—for he is speaking of what will be the effect of annexation upon this question, and of the probable action of the people, whether old settlers or emigrants, with regard to it. Otherwise, indeed, all action would be foreclosed; for if the country must remain free until the establishment of a State government, that very position would determine the question forever, as in that event no person holding slaves could take them there under the territorial governments, and the country would be settled, and its constitution controlled by those opposed to the institution of slavery.

It would perhaps not weaken the opinions so ably expressed by the distinguished gentlemen, which I have thus extracted from the record, by adding those entertained by the distinguished senators from a slaveholding State.

Mr. Underwood said, (Congressional Globe, vol. 22, part 2d, page 969:)

"My opinion, moreover, is, that we ought to leave the question of slavery to the decision of the people of the Territories through their own legislatures. * * * This is acting upon the great American principle—the right of self-government."

Mr. Clay also said, (Congressional Globe, July 22, 1850:)

"There is one provision which did not meet my approbation, and which I would have been better satisfied had it been left out; and that is the provision which does not permit the government of the Territories to establish or prohibit slavery."

It is said there is wisdom in a multitude of counsellors. It may be equally relied upon as a safe conclusion, that such an extraordinary coincidence of opinion, entertained and expressed by the great intellects of the country, must be correct.

HISTORY.

High Prices of Provisions.

The New York Herald and Washington Intelligencer, both complain of the excessively high prices of provisions in their market. The Herald quotes beef at 15 cents per pound, ham 14, butter 30, potatoes $1 50, shad 37½ apiece, &c., and attributes the scarceness to "the obstruction from the West by a long, hard winter, protracted into spring, and other causes, which always force the price of provisions to go up," as a part of the cause. The result, it says, is to drive away from New York some of the most industrious and useful of the population. The Herald calls on the Pennsylvania farmers to come to the aid of the Gothamites, and save them from starvation.

The following we copy from the Intelligencer of Monday:

"At Centre Market on Saturday morning the people met and perambulated more than usual. They found marketing of all kinds at very high figures, in some instances almost at war prices. Bacon, for good pieces, stood at 12½c. per lb.; for shoulders little else than bone, 10 cents; beef 10 and 12 cents; butter 37½ cents for any thing fit to eat; cheese 15 cents. We are at a loss to conceive the cause of these high prices, especially as the season of 1851 was a fruitful one, and as no extraordinary exportations have occurred that we know of. * * * There can be no doubt that one of the safest and most profitable investments for time, money, industry, and intelligence is to be found in raising vegetable, dairy, and farm-yard produce for the Washington Market."

The same rates of prices apply to the Richmond Market, with an exception in that of shad, which have been selling from 10 to 20 cents apiece. Butter is sold here as high as 37½ cents at retail. The Intelligencer's advice will apply to our farmers in the interior, in relation to the Richmond Market, as well as that at Washington.

We find the prices of provisions in the Norfolk market quoted as follows:

"Firkin butter 37½ a 40 cents a lb; eggs 14 cents a dozen; fowls 75 cents a $1 a pair; oysters, of poor quality, 75 cents a gallon; shad 25 cents each; sturgeon 10 a 12½ cents a lb.; fresh pork 10 cents a lb.; and vegetables in proportion.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked:

"Who is the master of this house?"

"I am, sir," replied the landlord, "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

MARRIED,

in Duplin county, on the 22d inst., by C. McMillan, Esqr. Mr. George W. Williams, to Miss Nancy Fussell, all of Duplin.

DIED,

In this town, on the 24th inst., Mary Matilda, infant daughter of James and Mary E. Burch, aged 4 months and 21 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 23—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

April 23.—Schr. J. G. Jones, Coffin, from Savannah, Ga., in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

24—U. S. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 52 passengers.

April 24.—Schr. Express, Averitt, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Susan M. Howard, Williams, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

April 25.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Schr. Lillie Saunders, Carson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss